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General Post-Office, Jan. 22, 1793.

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A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or Bank of the the United States.

☞ *This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No. 34, between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.*

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Jan. 26. 4t

CONTINUATION OF

An ACT concerning the registering and recording of Ships or Vessels.

Sec. 13. AND be it further enacted, That if the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel shall be lost or destroyed, or mislaid, the master, or other person having the charge or command thereof, may make oath or affirmation, before the collector of the district where such ship or vessel shall first be, after such loss, destruction, or mislaying, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, which oath or affirmation shall be of the form following: "I (inserting here the name of the person swearing or affirming) being master (or having the charge or command) of the ship or vessel, called the (inserting the name of the vessel) do swear (or affirm) that the said ship, or vessel hath been, as I verily believe, registered, according to law, by the name of (inserting again the name of the vessel) and that a certificate thereof was granted by the collector of the district of (naming the district, where registered) which certificate has been lost (or destroyed, or unintentionally and by mere accident mislaid, as the case may be) and (except, where the certificate is alledged to have been destroyed) that the same, if found again, and within my power, shall be delivered up to the collector of the district, in which it was granted;" which oath, or affirmation shall be subscribed by the party making the same, and upon such oath or affirmation being made, and the other requisites of this act, in order to the registry of ships, or vessels, being complied with, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district, before whom such oath or affirmation is made, to grant a new register, inserting therein, that the same is issued, in the room of the one lost or destroyed. But in all cases, where a register shall be granted, in lieu of the one lost or destroyed, by any other than the collector of the district, to which the ship or vessel actually belongs, such register shall, within ten days, after her first arrival within the district to which she belongs, be delivered up to the collector of the said district, who shall, thereupon, grant a new register, in lieu thereof. And in case the master, or commander shall neglect to deliver up such register, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars; and the former register shall become null and void.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That when any ship, or vessel, which shall have been registered, pursuant to this act, or the act hereby, in part repealed, shall, in whole, or in part, be sold, or transferred to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or shall be altered in form, or burthen, by being lengthened, or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting, in every such case, the said ship or vessel shall be registered anew, by her former name, according to the directions herein before contained (otherwise she shall cease to be deemed a ship or vessel of the United States) and her former certificate of registry shall be delivered up to the collector to whom application for such new registry shall be made, at the time that the same shall be made, to be by him transmitted to the Register of the Treasury who shall cause the same to be cancelled. And in every such case of sale or transfer, there shall be some instrument of writing, in the nature of a bill of sale, which shall recite, at length, the said certificate, otherwise the said ship or vessel shall be incapable of being so registered anew. And in every case, in which a ship or vessel is hereby required to be registered anew, if she shall not be so registered anew, she shall not be entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of a ship or vessel of the United States. And further, if her said former certificate of registry shall not be be delivered up, as aforesaid, except where the same may have been destroyed, lost, or unintentionally mislaid, and an oath or affirmation thereof shall have been made, as aforesaid, the owner or owners of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That when the master, or person having the charge or command of a ship or vessel, registered pursuant to this act, or the act hereby in part repealed, shall be changed, the owner, or one of the owners, or the new master of such ship or vessel, shall report such change to the collector of the district where the same shall happen, or where the said ship or vessel shall first be, after the same shall have happened, and shall produce to him the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, and shall make oath or affirmation, shewing that such new master is a citizen of the United States, and the manner in which, or means whereby, he is so a citizen: whereupon the said collector shall endorse upon the said certificate of registry, a memorandum of such change, specifying the name of such new master, and shall subscribe the said memorandum with his name, and if other than the collector of the district, by whom the said certificate of registry shall have been granted, shall transmit a copy of the said memorandum to him, with notice of the particular ship or vessel, to which it shall relate; and the collector of the district, by whom the said certificate shall have been granted, shall make a like memorandum of such change, in his book of registers, and shall transmit a copy thereof, to the Register of the Treasury. And if the said change, shall not be reported, or if the said oath or affirmation shall not be taken, as above directed, the registry of such ship or vessel shall be void, and the said master, or person, having the charge or command of her, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel, heretofore registered, or which shall hereafter be registered, as a ship or vessel of the United States, shall be sold or transferred, in whole or in part by way of trust, confidence or otherwise, to a subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state, and such sale or transfer shall not be made known, in manner herein before directed, such ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited: Provided, That if such ship or vessel shall, be owned in part only, and it shall be made appear to the jury, before whom the trial for such forfeiture shall be had, that any other owner of such ship or vessel, being a citizen of the United States, was wholly ignorant of the sale or transfer to, or ownership of, such foreign subject or citizen, the share or interest of such citizen of the United States, shall not be subject to such forfeiture; and the residue only shall be so forfeited.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That upon the entry of every ship or vessel of the United States, from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place, at which the owner or any of the part owners reside, such owner or part-owner shall make oath or affirmation, that the register of such ship or vessel contains the name or names of all the persons, who are then owners of the said ship or vessel; or if any part of such ship or vessel has been sold or transferred, since the granting of such register, that such is the case, and that no foreign subject or citizen hath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any share, by the way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, in such ship or vessel. And if the owner, or any part-owner, shall not reside at the port or place, at which such ship or vessel shall enter, then the master or commander shall make oath or affirmation, to the like effect. And if the owner, or part-owner, where there is one, or the master or commander, where there is no owner, shall refuse to swear or affirm as aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a ship or vessel of the United States.

[*To be continued.*]

An Act to amend an Act intitled, "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States, so far as respects the coinage of Copper.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every cent shall contain two hundred and eight grains of copper; and every half cent shall contain one hundred and four grains of copper; and that so much of the act, entitled, "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," as respects the weight of cents and half cents, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JANUARY 14, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 14.

The memorial of officers of several lines of the late army of the United States, being under consideration, in committee of the whole, a motion was made to reject the prayer of the memorials.

(Mr. Boudinot's Speech concluded.)

Mr. Boudinot alledged his privity to this business, having been in Congress at the time, and of course one of the parties to the contract. He also observed very particularly on this measure, originating with the army, and especially the negotiable property of the certificates: that in this transaction all former demands were involved, and the express stipulation of the army, and the assent of Congress was, not to pay a specific sum in specie; but to *give such securities for the ballances as should be given to the other creditors* of the United States. Here then was no difference between creditors, all were put on a footing, and every citizen who had made advances for the government, or had fought her battles, were considered equally entitled to the attention of government. From this time, the demands of the army put on the face of a settled debt, and requisitions were made to the different States for a fund, on which to found a certainty of payment at least of the interest from year to year; all the States but one having made the necessary arrangements, the plan was frustrated, but many of the individual states made provision for, and did actually pay the interest of 6 per cent. for several years—notwithstanding these partial payments, the public credit suffered much, and among other causes, the great number of these negotiable securities brought to market, was not the least. The distresses of some, the different object of pursuits of others which required capitals; the debts of others which called for payment as soon as the war was over, and the fears of others for the fate of the government, all conspired to bring on a general bankruptcy. These securities fell from 6s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. in the pound, and transfers were as common as any other merchandize. The public fears and the universal complaint of creditors finally brought about a change of the government, and the new constitution was formed; in which two material articles applied to all creditors—one that the new government was to be liable for the debts of the old;—and another, that all contracts should be carried into effect agreeably to the terms of them. The old Congress had so far complied with their engagements as to give the securities required by the contract, and to apply to the individual states for the funds promised The new government at the earnest request of her creditors, turned an early attention to the public debt. She found the contracts were with the original creditor. bearer, or assignee. The holder was equally a party to the contract, and demanded the whole debt, without regard to the sum paid for it to the original holder; on the other hand many contended for the right of the first creditor as an equitable demand to the surplus (or at least a part of it) after paying the principal and interest of the sum for which it was transferred. To this it was answered, that Congress could not consider themselves as a court of law or equity to determine these claims. They were bound to A. B. or bearer, or his assignee. The holder of the evidence of the public debt, could alone, in law or equity give a discharge of the debt. That it would be unconstitutional to destroy the contract of the parties, when made *bona fide*, and it was agreed that fraud could vitiate every contract, for which the courts of justice were adequate—therefore it was, that all discrimination was refused, first as a matter without the jurisdiction of Congress; secondly, as a matter unjust on the principle of a fair contract, made on a risque to be run; and lastly, as impracticable in its very nature. In consequence of this, propositions were made to the holders of the public securities, on the principles of the funding system; the substance of which were, that as the government in its infancy could not embrace a discharge of the debts, or indeed a payment of full interest, without risqueing the public credit as heretofore, and by this means again exposing the creditor to loss; it was therefore advisable to new modify the debt, so that the creditor should give up 3 per cent. upon the interest, and 2 per cent. on the principal for 10 years, for which he should receive an equivalent in the following manner:—It was a very reasonable conjecture, in case the new government succeeded, and public credit was restored, that interest would fall in 5 years to 5 per cent. and in 10 years to 4 per cent.—in which case Congress might, by new loans, at that rate of interest, pay off the whole national debt; but on the present plan, she would secure to the holder full 4 per cent. on the principal for 10 years, and afterwards 6 per cent. for a certain number of years on terms, with 3 per cent. on the interest let the common rate of interest be what it might. This was accepted by the creditor as a reasonable equivalent, and the debt was subscribed.

The event proved the truth of the supposition, and the value of the funded debt at one time rose to 25s. on the pound on 6 per cent. while loans have been made by the United States, at from 4 to 5 per cent. Congress then gave a

certainty of 6 per cent. for a number of years, on the terms of the loans for a partial reduction for 10 years, and a leſs intereſt on the arrears of intereſt then due. This was certainly a full and generous equivalent, and the only advantage gained by the public, was a modification of the debt, by which the burthen would be divided, and the increaſed number of citizens during 14 or 15 years, would bear their proportion of the expence of a war, in the benefit of which they ſo eſſentially participated. At the time of funding the public debt the irredeemable quality was conſidered as a full equivalent, and a compliance with the public faith. Mr. B alledged that he was then a public creditor, and conſidered it in that point of light. He was a creditor that had a right to feel a loſs as much as any man.—He was a creditor of 1776, when the army could not be ſent to Canada without hard money.—He was a creditor in 1777, when the priſoners were periſhing for want of food and cloathing, and the government could not furniſh a ſingle ſuit, or a tolerable ſupply for their extreme diſtreſs.—He was a creditor of 1778, when at the Valley Forge, the tracks of the ſoldiers were marked with blood for want of ſhoes, which he collected in different parts of the ſtate by his own exertions, and at his own expence without fee or reward; and was not repaid till 1779.—He was a large creditor of 1779, when Congreſs ſent to all parts of the Union, earneſtly calling on the friends of their country to come forward with loans for the public exigencies; and he was a creditor as an officer of the army, in which he had ſerved. Under this view of the ſubject Mr. B. acknowledged that he had entertained great jealouſies, leſt ſome other end was aimed at by the preſent reſolution, than the oſtenſible one; this was raiſed when he heard gentlemen found the ſucceſs of the reſolution on the ſavings made by the funding ſyſtem, when thoſe gentlemen had for years paſt been continually repreſenting that ſyſtem as founded on an extravagant waſte of public treaſure: That the irredeemability of the debt was a tax on the government, which ought never to have been admitted, as monies might have been loaned at 4 per cent. and by that means one third of the debt ſaved to the union: What ideas then muſt we form of a reſolution calculated to raiſe the hopes of the memorialiſts, which in the end would certainly turn out a mere ſhadow and worſe than a ſhadow; this really was trifling with the complaints of our fellow citizens. There had been no ſavings, the creditors who had poſſeſſion of the public contracts, had received a full equivalent for their demand by their own free conſent, at 20s. in the pound; where then was room for a demand on the government for any ſaving? If there was a foundation for a claim, it muſt be againſt the poſſeſſors of the certificates, but however juſt it might be, it was merely illuſory to form the reſolution on principles that had no exiſtence.

The loſſes ſuſtained by the line of the army, were not peculiar to them as creditors of the United States. All claſſes of citizens who had generouſly advanced their money for the ſupport of this very army in food, cloathing, arms and ammunition, as well as that of the government itſelf at home and abroad, had been equal ſufferers, without the emolument that the army had received, in the moſt diſtreſſing times of the war. The army had been a refuge for many gentlemen driven from their homes, while other citizens were obliged to wander for a conſiderable time without employ or relief. He continued his obſervations to other citizens who had ſuffered during the war, and particularly mentioned the ſufferers at Falmouth, Charles-Town, New-York, Norfolk, York-Town, and South-Carolina, as thoſe who were of the firſt claſs in the United States; as alſo the aged, the widows and the orphan creditors, who had ſuffered without receiving any advantage whatever from the public bounty.

Mr. B. then proceeded to conſider the practicability of the meaſure, ſuppoſing its equality and juſtice to be fairly eſtabliſhed. As the application was now founded on the ſavings on each mans individual certificate, the principle equally reached every public creditor.—Suppoſe then A.B.C.D. and E received their certificates together; A. ſold his at 6/8 in the pound to raiſe a capital to purchaſe public lands, which at one time in this city ſold at 6d. per acre. B. ſold his certificate at 2/6 in the pound, to ſave a wife and children from ſtarving. C. ſold his to raiſe a capital to go into the ſpeculating line. D. ſold on one day from neceſſity, but replaced it the next day and kept it, till the funding ſyſtem took place, and then ſold at 20ſ. in the pound, while E. having confidence in the government, and not under a neceſſity of ſelling, funded it under the preſent ſyſtem. How could a diſcrimination take place here, or would it be fair equally to remunerate all theſe original holders; but ſuppoſe ſome had ſold at 20ſ. and alſo had received all the emoluments of the Pennſylvania line, where would be the deſtributive juſtice of the meaſure now propoſed. If you extend this doctrine to the public creditors at large, it will appear in a ſtrong point of light. It is well known that the common practice of the government during the war, was to iſſue certificates in fictitious names, the names of clerks in office, of heads of departments, or other perſons, merely to make them anſwer the purpoſe of a paper currency: As they were payable to bearer, the name was never thought to be material. The perſon doing the ſervice or lending his money, received theſe certificates, and was really the original holder, yet the face of the certificate ſpoke a different language. In this caſe a diſcrimination would be impoſſible, and much the largeſt part of the public debt, was contracted in this way after the war was over. Many debts had been paid by merchants and others to their foreign creditors, and others in certificates at their nominal value, and in other caſes individuals had failed, and the loſs wholly fallen on their creditors.

Mr. Boudinot earneſtly contended that the expence of a diſcrimination would exceed the revenues of the United States. The nature of tranſferable ſtock, which is deſigned to operate as current money, forbids the idea of a diſcrimination, and all public credit muſt neceſſarily fail if ſuch a doctrine was to prevail in the finances of the union. This was a very ſerious and important idea, worthy the attention of the applicants, who certainly were intereſted in the pnblic weal, The right of freemen to diſpoſe of their own property as they pleaſe, was involved in the queſtion; for if the government was to make up every loſs on a transfer, then it ought not to be made without their conſent.

Mr. Boudinot hoped he would not be underſtood to deny either the ſervices or the ſufferings of the army; but he alledged the promiſed recompence was given, which had been tranſferred with all the legal and equitable right, to the holder who had received from government the full value, and therefore no further demand either in law or equity remained againſt the government. The negotiable quality was a principle in the ſecurities inſiſted on by the army, and which they had exerciſed as they choſe, for different purpoſes, and from different views. He acknowledged, that the generoſity, benevolence, and humanity of Congreſs had been addreſſed: To this he anſwered that they were but ſtewards of the people's property, for which they were anſwerable. That they were not ſent here to ſhow their generoſity; it was to do juſtice, and that not to one claſs, but to every deſcription of citizens. He knew of but one rule for every citizen of the U. States. They were all equally repreſented in that houſe---but at all events it became them to be juſt before they were generous. Mr. B. aſſured the houſe that he had taken up ſo much of their time, becauſe he found that no one had come forward fairly to meet the queſtion, and he had too great a regard for the memorialiſts to wiſh them to go away under the idea that any thing had been refuſed to them which ought in propriety to have been done. At any rate he had candidly and above board given the reaſons of his vote on this important occaſion, which would be againſt the queſtion propoſed by the gentleman from Virginia.

The following are the Reſolutions moved, and the ſubſtance of the remarks and calculations made, by Mr. Giles in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Wedneſday laſt.

I now ſubmit to the conſideration of the houſe certain reſolutions, which I hold in my hand; and after reading which, I will proceed to mention the reaſons which have influenced me in moving them; the reſolutions are as follow:

Reſolved, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before this Houſe, copies of the authorities under which loans have been negociated, purſuant to the acts of the 4th and 12th of Auguſt 1790, together with copies of the authorities directing the application of the monies borrowed.

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe this Houſe to be furniſhed with the names of the perſons by whom, and to whom, the reſpective payments of the French debt have been made in France, purſuant to the act for that purpoſe, ſpecifying the dates of the reſpective draughts upon the commiſſioners in Holland, and the dates of the reſpective payments of the debts: A ſimilar ſtatement is requeſted, reſpecting the debts to Spain and Holland.

Reſolved, that the Secretary of the treaſury be directed to lay before the this houſe, an account, exhibiting half-monthly, the balances between the United States and the bank of the United States, including the ſeveral branch banks, from the commencement of thoſe inſtitutions to the end of the year 1792.

Reſolved, that the Secretary of the treaſury be directed to lay before this Houſe an account of all monies, which may have come into the ſinking fund, from the commencement of that inſtitution, to the preſent time, ſpecifying the particular fund from which they have accrued, and exhibiting, half yearly, the ſums uninveſted, and where depoſited.

Reſolved, that the Secretary of the treaſury be directed to report to this Houſe the balance of the unapplied revenues, at the end of the year 1792, ſpecifying whether in money or bonds, and noting where the money is depoſited; that he alſo make report of all unapplied revenues, which may have been obtained by the ſeveral loans authoriſed by law, and where ſuch monies are now depoſited.

Theſe reſolutions have grown out of the embarraſſments I have met with, in attempting to comprehend the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, made in purſuance of an order of this houſe, of the 27th of December 1792, exhibiting ſundry ſtatements reſpecting foreign loans.

Theſe embarraſſments have increaſed in proportion to the attention which I have beſtowed on the ſubject; and a number of official papers to which I have had reference for information, inſtead of elucidating ſeem rather to obſcure the enquiry. To obtain neceſſary information therefore is the object of theſe reſolutions, and no one can doubt the immediate applicability of this information to a bill now lying upon your table, for the purpoſe of reimburſing the loan of 2,000,000 of dollars made of the Bank of the United States, by opening a new loan for that ſum abroad, and by changing the application of the like ſum already borrowed and appropriated to the diſcharge of the debt to France from its original deſtination, to the immediate diſcharge of the debt to the Bank.

The firſt reſolution has ariſen from that part of the printed report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, which exhibits the terms upon which various loans have been made abroad, but neither preſents the preciſe authorities under which thoſe negociations have been made, nor the preciſe amount of the ſums borrowed for the ſeparate and diſtinct objects of the two acts mentioned in the reſolution.

Another reaſon has more ſtrongly ſuggeſted the propriety of calling for the information requeſted by this reſolution. The bill now upon your table which has been before alluded to, contemplates the whole of the monies borrowed abroad and now on hand, as being originally appropriated to the diſcharge of the French debt, and propoſes to change the original deſtination of theſe identical monies; and the reaſon aſſigned for this meaſure has been the unſettled ſtate of affairs in France.

In the printed report, the Secretary of the Treaſury remarks that the ſame monies are *applicable* to the ſinking fund. It appears ſtrange after expreſs and diſtinct appropriations by law, that any miſunderſtanding relative to this object, ſhould exiſt, and the information called for may poſſibly explain this ſeeming contradiction.

The ſecond reſolution has ariſen from that part of the printed report marked B. and which exhibits the payments made to France, but does not furniſh the names of the perſons engaged in thoſe negociations; nor does it preſent to view the length of time theſe perſons have been poſſeſſed of the public monies by ſtating the dates of the reſpective draughts in Holland and the dates of the actual application of the monies to the diſcharge of the debt, and it is evident that from the times the loans are reſpectively created, to the times of the actual application of the monies borrowed, the United States are paying the uſual intereſt upon the debt intended to be redeemed, and the ſtipulated intereſt upon the monies borrowed for the redemption.—This remark is equally applicable to the payments of other foreign debts with the payments of the debt to France.

The third reſolution has ariſen from calculations drawn partly from the laſt page of the printed report, and from the original Bank book of the United States, from which it appears that the balances in Bank in favor of the United States, were as follows:

	Dolls.	Cts.
In Bank Philadelphia, 30th May. 1792, and 16th June ſame year in Branch Banks,	676,959	55
1792, June 30th, in all Banks in the United States,	555.271	22
July 28th and 31ſt in do.	511,423	91
Auguſt 25th, 30th and 31ſt, in do.	740,903	87

On the firſt of June, a loan was negociated with the Bank of the United States on the part of the United States for 100,000 dolls. at 5 per cent. per ann. On the firſt of July another loan was made upon the ſame terms for the like ſum. On the 1ſt of Auguſt another loan was made upon the ſame terms for the like ſum. On the 1ſt of September another loan was made upon the ſame terms for the like ſum. It appears from the laſt page of the printed report, that there had been drawn into America from the 15th of December, 1790, to the 27th of January, 1792, of the monies borrowed abroad, the ſum of 2,663,621 florins, 2 ſtivers, and 6 deniers. If this ſum were unexpended and lodged in the bank at the times of making theſe loans (and Congreſs have never yet been informed of any deficiency of revenue) the United States will of conſequence have paid upon the monies borrowed from the Bank of the United States, from 15 to 17 per cent. per ann. to wit, they will have paid 5 per cent upon the original debt to France, 5 per cent. upon the monies borrowed for its redemption, excluſive of douceurs and other charges, and 5 per cent. upon the ſum borrowed of the bank, which may be deemed part of this depoſit made in the bank by the United States. But even diſcarding theſe inferences, it muſt be admitted that the United States have been paying 5 per cent. upon a loan made of the bank, when a greater ſum than the loan made, has been at all times depoſited in bank on the part of the United States.

It is here to be remarked, that a balance of caſh is admitted, by the Treaſurer's return, to have been in his hands 31ſt December, 1790, amounting to 973 342 dolls. 43 cents, and in July 30th, 1791, the ſum of 582,189 dollars, 54 cents.

I am informed that bills are often drawn in favour of the bank for monies in the hands of the revenue officers in diſtant parts of the United States, and that credit is entered in the bank book upon the receipt of ſuch bills, although the monies may not actually be in bank for ſome time after the credit is entered, and hence it is inferred, that the bank book does not concluſively ſhow the real ſum in bank—not to mention that ſuch bills anſwer all the purpoſes of caſh, and ought therefore to be credited upon the receipt of them. It is to be remarked that there is a regular and continual influx of monies into the bank by the operation of theſe bills.—It is not very material whether a bill lodged in bank to-day, ſhould be paid to-day, provided ſomething like the ſame ſum ſhould be paid in conſequence of a bill lodged in bank one or two months ago, and the bill of to-day, ſhould be paid one or two months hence. The following ſtatement will, in ſome meaſure explain this idea, by exhibiting half-monthly the balances of public monies in all the banks, about the middle and end of each month; beginning with May 1792, and ending with December of the ſame year.

	Dolls.	Cts.
1792. May	340,322	11
ditto	332,116	35
June	776,107	65
ditto	523,272	22
July	541,657	13
ditto	421,426	91
Auguſt	743.470	10
ditto	740,903	8
September	695.302	23
ditto	367.961	25
October	456.805	52
ditto	473.388	99
November	681,250	9
ditto	811,212	51
15th Decem.	1,020,824	73
Do. 22d and 5th January laſt returns,	790,642	11

The fourth reſolution has ariſen from that part of the printed report which remarks that the *reſidue of the ſum drawn* from Holland, amounting to 1.668.188 dollars 27 cents, *is applicable to the purchaſe of the public debt.* It is known that the ſum of 1,374.656 dollars 40 cents, being the ſurplus of the revenue up to the end of December 1790, was originally appropriated to the ſinking fund; that the ſurplus of other appropriations have been applied to this fund, and that the intereſt of the debt purchaſed has alſo been wholly appropriated to its increaſe: It is alſo known, that between 11 and 12 hundred thouſand dollars, and no more, the original appropriation, have been really veſted in the purchaſe of the debt, it is therefore ſomewhat unaccountable that ſo large a ſum 1,668,188 dollars ſhould be drawn from loans abroad when the ſinking fund has alw overflowed from domeſtic reſources, and wh the probability of purchaſing is extremely ſ ſened by the riſe in the price of paper, and limitations of the laſt act of Congreſs upon t ſubject. It would not be deemed an œcon mical arrangement to make a loan of ſo larg ſum of money upon terms by no means hono ble or advantageous, and appropriate it to purchaſe of the debt under limitations whi would forbid its inveſtiture. The informati called for in this reſolution may poſſibly expl theſe difficulties.

The fifth and laſt reſolution has ariſen fr that part of the printed report (page 5th) whi ſtates the whole ſums drawn from Holland amount to 2,304,769 dollars 13 cents; but n ther immediately preſents to view the balan on hand, nor informs where that balance is poſited. It appears by the bank book, that whole depoſit of the United States in bank this time, from all reſources, amounts to 790,6 dollars 11 cents, hence it will appear from ſtatement partly conjectural, and partly found upon the ſtatements in the printed report, a ſome official documents, that 1,554,853 doll and 43 cents, remain unaccounted for, as w appear from the following account:

Sums which ought to be in the treaſury—	
Whole monies drawn from Hollandas ſtated in print. repo. p. 5.	2,304,7
Deduct paid for St. Domingo, as ſtated in ditto,	455,2
Leaves a balance	1,859,5
Deduct to Foreign officers, if paid	191,3
Leaves a balance of	1,668,1
Add ſurplus of ſinking fund, conjectural,	400,0
Add ſurplus of revenue of 1792, reported at	277,3
Whole amount Dollars	2,345,4

Sums not taken into this eſtimate:—Fi any monies not paid of the 191,316, due foreign officers: Second, ſo much monies bank as aroſe from the revenues: Third, receipts of the current year.

	Dol.
From this aggregate ſum of	2,345,495
Deduct in bank	790,642
Balance not accounted for	1,554,853

In this laſt eſtimate cents have not be taken into calculation, which makes an conſiderable variation in ſome of the ſums.

Another circumſtance appears ſomewh ſingular; In the printed report 2,986,000 f rins are ſtated to have been drawn from H land in the year 1792. In the bank book appears from the liſt of bills drawn, th 8,695,137 florins were drawn for in the ſa time. This difference I preſume may adm of explanation, probably from the manner negociating this buſineſs, or from ſome caſ miſtake. It deſerves however to be explain

It appears from another ſtatement ma up to the 1ſt of April, 1793, that there ou to be at that time a ſufficient ſum of mo in the treaſury to reimburſe the loan of t millions to the bank, and to anſwer all th ther purpoſes of government.

TREASURY Dr.

April 1ſt, 1793.	Dol. C
Balance of foreign loans	1,668,182
Surplus of ſinking fund, conject.	400,000
Bonds payable in Dec. 1792	460,126
Do. Jan. 1793	129,332
Do. February	87,057
Do. March	202,447
Surplus of revenue of 1792	277,305
All the revenue of the current year, eſtimated at	1,000,000
Theſe ſums make the ſum of	4,224,389

TREASURY Cr.

Debt to bank, if paid,	2,000,000
One quarter's intereſt to Apr. '93	700,000
Bonds payable in Dec. if applied to the laſt quarter's intereſt	460,123
One quarter's expences of army and government, eſtimated at	400,000
	3,560,126
Deduct this ſum from	4,224,389
Balance in favor of the treaſury, if the debt to the bank be paid	664,265

The papers from which I have collect theſe ſtatements may be deceptive in the ſelves, or may be ſubject to explanations fr others.—Candor, however, induces me to knowledge, that impreſſions reſulting fr my enquiries into this ſubject, have been ma upon my mind, by no means favorable to t arrangements made by the gentleman at t head of the treaſury department. But I ſh keep myſelf open to conviction in caſe of a ſufficient explanation which may be hereaf given, and I now avow that my acknowle ment of miſtake ſhall be at leaſt commenſur to any conviction produced.

I cannot help remarking, before I ſit dow that we have been legiſlating for ſome ye without competent official knowledge of t ſtate of the treaſury or revenues; in the cou of which time we have been engaged in moſt important fiſcal arrangements, that have authorized a loan of the bank of the nited States for more than 500,000 dolla when probably a greater ſum of public mon was depoſited in the bank; that we ha paſſed a vote this ſeſſion authorizing a furth loan for 800,000 dollars, and that we w upon the point of authorizing a loan abro for 2,000,000 dollars, without knowing extent of the authorities at preſent exiſti for borrowing, the amount of monies on ha in conſequence of loans already made, or application of the monies which may ha been uſed; and I conceive it is now tim that this information be officially laid bef this houſe.

The above reſolutions were agreed to.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

A letter was read from the Treasurer of the United States, enclosing his account of receipts and expenditures for the War-department for the quarter, ending the 31st December, as settled by the officers of the treasury. Ordered that 100 copies be printed.

Several petitions were read, praying compensation for property used, lost or destroyed during the war. On motion, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on lost or destroyed property was read, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Two other petitions were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of such states, as on a final settlement of accounts shall have a balance due to them from the United States, was brought in, engrossed, and read the third time. The Speaker observed that there were several blanks to be filled previous to the passing the bill.

Mr. Fitzsimons informed the House, that the members of the committee on the enquiry into the causes of the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair, were then attending to the examination of several witnesses whose evidence was considered important; if the question on the passage of the bill should now be taken, it would be proper to notify the committee to attend; and if any further debate should ensue, the time would be so taken up that the witnesses must be dismissed, and their attendance required on Monday. Some members observing, that it was very probable several of the House would offer remarks on the bill before the question was taken.

A motion was made to adjourn; which being put, was carried in the affirmative, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 28.

Mr. Ames presented the petition of Jonathan Wheeler, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Baldwin presented the petition of Edward Telfair and John Wereat, praying compensation for supplies furnished the American army during the invasion of Georgia by the British. Read and referred as above.

Mr. Mercer presented the petition of John Ashton, an officer of the late Pennsylvania line of the army. Read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Milledge presented the petition of William Mathews, which was read and referred as above.

A motion was made and carried, That the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of a bill received from the Senate, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for establishing the Judicial Courts." The same bill was then referred to a select committee.

The blanks in the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the individual states, &c. were filled up. The question then was on the passage of the bill. On this Mr. Page moved the previous question. The ayes and noes being called on this, the previous question was put in the following words:—Shall the main question on the bill be now put? This was determined in the affirmative as follows:

A Y E S.

Messr. Ames,	Messr. Lawrance,	
Barnwell,	Learned,	
Benson,	Livermore,	
Boudinot,	Muhlenberg,	
B. Bourne,	Sedgwick,	
S Bourne,	W. Smith,	
Dayton,	Sterrett,	
Fitzsimons,	Sturges,	
Gerry,	Sumpter,	
Gilman,	Sylvester,	
Goodhue,	Thatcher,	
Gordon,	Tucker,	
Hartley,	Ward.	
Hillhouse,	White,	
Huger,	Wadsworth,	
Key,	Leonard,	33
Kittera,		

N O E S.

Messr. Ashe,	Messr. Murray,	
Baldwin,	Niles,	
Clark,	Page,	
Findley,	Parker,	
Giles,	Schoonmaker,	
Gregg,	J. Smith,	
Griffin,	I. Smith,	
Grove,	Steele,	
Heister,	Treadwell,	
Jacobs,	Venable.	
Kitchell,	Williamson,	
Lee	Willis.	
Macon,	Greenup,	
Madison,	Milledge,	
Mercer,	Orr,	31
Moore,		

The main question was then put, Shall the bill pass? The ayes and noes on this question were as above, excepting Mr. Key, who voting in the negative, the House was equally divided.—The Speaker gave his casting vote in favor of passing the bill.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, communicating to the House a statement of the expenditures, to the end of the year 1792, from the sum of 10,000 dollars appropriated for contingent expences. Also, a supplementary arrangement respecting the district of the state of North-Carolina, in relation to the act laying duties on distilled spirits.

In committee of the whole on the resolution for granting half pay for 7 years to the widows and orphans of such officers of the army as have been killed in the service of the United States since the 3d day of June, 1784, or which may hereafter be killed in the public service.

Mr. Key in the chair.

Mr. Hartley, who brought forward the motion, moved to strike out June 3, 1784, and insert 4th day of March, 1789.

Mr. Livermore said he should be in favor of the motion if it went as far back as the year 1775, and comprehended the widows and orphans of the officers of the army killed within two years from the commencement of the war.

Mr. Williamson said he should consider it his duty to move for an amendment to the proposition, in the progress of its discussion, by inserting a clause to provide for the widows and orphans of the officers of the militia.

Mr. Wadsworth stated the reasons on which he supposed provision had not been made for the widows and orphans of those officers which were killed during the period alluded to by the gentleman from New-Hampshire: one principal one was, that the new government was not authorized by the constitution to create any demands against the United States;—the government was bound to take up the debts as they found them. The old government had not recognized the claims of those widows and orphans alluded to. With respect to the present resolution, he was opposed to the amendment;—he thought it ought to go back to June 1784, the commencement of the present Indian war. He should move for other amendments to the resolution, that it should provide not only for those who may fall by the sword, but for such as die in the public service. He should also be for extending the provision to the widows and orphans of the officers of the militia. He considered it as a most disgraceful thing to a government not to make provision for the families of those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of their country.

The motion for striking out June 3, 1784, was put and carried. The other part of the motion, to insert 4th day of March, 1789, was not put, being superceded by a motion for the committee's rising—The committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

☞ The Ayes and Noes on engrossing the bill, referred to in our last, were divided exactly, as on its passing.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the report of a select committee, to whom the report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Thomas Wishart had been referred, was taken into consideration—After again reading the report of the Secretary of war, and hearing an explanation of the business from Mr. Parker—the House agreed to the report of the select committee, and ordered that the same committee should bring in a bill pursuant to the report.

A report on the petition of Robert Eden was read, which was in favor of the prayer of the petition—laid on the table.

The bill received from the Senate, for regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—Some small amendments were agreed to—and then the bill as amended was reported to the House—the House adopted the amendments—and on motion, the bill was read the third time—On the question, shall the bill pass? Some opposition was made—It was said it would have a retrospective effect, and interfere with existing contracts—it was proposed to add a proviso to remedy this inconveniency—A motion was made to re-commit the bill for the purpose of adding this amendment—this motion was negatived, and the bill was then passed by a great majority.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the House, that the Senate have considered the bill sent from the House, entitled an act to regulate claims to invalid pensions, and have agreed to the same with amendments—in which they request the concurrence of the House.

In committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act to promote the progress of useful arts. Mr. Steele in the Chair.

The committee made some progress in discussing the bill—they then rose, and the chairman reported accordingly—and the House adjourned.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.

The Mail from the Southward due yesterday, was robbed soon after it left Baltimore.

A subscription was in circulation last week in Providence, R. I. for celebrating the glorious successes of the French nation

Great preparations have been made in Boston for the same purpose—a grand Civic Feast was to be celebrated there the 24th instant, in Faneuil-Hall.

The new Theatre is to be opened with a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, on Saturday evening next.

We hear that John Vining, Esq. is elected Senator of the United States for the State of Delaware, in the place of Richard Bassett, Esq. whose time expires in March next.

"A correspondent (in the Boston Iodependent Chronicle) congratulates his countrymen that the Congressional sword of investigation, is tempered with pure American steele—He adds, God grant it success, and let all the people say Amen—and that the toast of the day is *Citizen Steele*, the independent investigator of the War Department."

The "*toasted*" STEELE has certainly *missed fire*, notwithstanding the *intelligent* puff of the *Chronicle* correspondent.

The patriotic toast, is, the spirited Wadsworth, Dayton, Findley, and the others of the honest *thirty-six*, who detected imposition, and pursued the best interest of their constituents. *Centinel.*

In respect to some recent investigations a correspondent remarks, that taking the whole business into view—it may be said of the the heads of certain departments—"Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat.—

Taking it for granted that the body politic is diseased, what a lamentable consideration it is, that the physicians employed on the occasion should be interested against the patient.

It is to be observed, in respect to the opposition to the measures of government, that the appeal is more frequently made to the sense of the people, than to the merits of the subject.—This may be politic as it relates to the constituents of those who may thus sacrifice their independence at the shrine of partial local popularity; but the great enquiry is, what is *right and best*—and this the unbiassed unprejudiced voice of the people will always ultimately approve.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.

A *liberal* writer in a Philadelphia paper, earnestly exhorts, that *certain* writings which do not square exactly with *certain* principles, which he deems orthodox, should be burned by the *common hangman*:—But he does not appear to *know*, that the United States is a free Republic; that its Citizens are Freemen, and that they will, whenever they please, speak and publish their political sentiments, be they what they may! Did he know this, his folly would be conspicuous even to himself.

A Baltimore paper of the 24th inst. contains the following summary of Foreign Intelligence.

That 5,000 of Clairfayt's army have deserted, and that the General was assassinated

That Bruxelles and Ostend are in the possession of the French.—Another report was current, but not believed, that Gen. Dumourier, flushed with his successes, had advanced to the town of Halle, near Bruxelles, where he was surrounded by the Austrian army.

That an insurrection has broke out at Bruges, in Brabant—the popular party, on hearing of the success of the French arms at Mons, rose against the Court party; several were massacred; the gates are shut, and no one permitted to depart,—That the fate of Louis XVI. may now be very clearly augured—first by the Convenntion taking upon them the authority of trying him; and next, by the proposal of Manuel, "that those who might speak in his favor should be under the protection of the law," being received with murmurs and hisses.—That a Dutch ship put into Dover harbour on the 15th of November, which on the day before was blown into Calais by stress of weather; she had on board several French emigrant noblemen, who could not conceal themselves from the municipality. They apprehended and conducted them to prison; and several chests of money belonging to them, were seized for the service of the state.—That the report of Mr. Pitt's resignation was premature—That thirty thousand manufacturers are at this moment out of employ in the city of Lyons only, and the poor are absolutely starving—That the Sovereign Pontiff has publicly announced from the Papal chair the possibility of the French soon coming there to pillage the churches, carry off the sacred vases, and renew in that city the depredations which the barbarians committed there in the firth century, under the command of Attila—The Pope observes, that his age and his character do not admit of his putting himself at the head of troops to repulse the enemy; that the avowed intention of the French to extinguish the sacerdotal race, prevented him from going in his pontifical robes, in imitation of St. Leon, to meet the destructive scourge which threatens the city. That the people must see the steps they have to take.—— On this declaration being made, Prince Borghese and other distinguished persons protested that they would defend their country to the last drop of their blood. The people cried out their intentions to do the same, and measures are already taken for their defence. A good army well posted in the midst of the marshes which cover the road from Civita Vecchia to Rome, would embarrass the enemy.

Died—On Friday last, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Lang, one of the Printers to the House of Representatives of this State. He has left a wife and four small children, to lament the loss of a husband and father. Though his illness was tedious and severe, he bore it without complaining, and died without a sigh.—It may be truly said of him, "*That the end of this man was peace.*"

Died, at Wilmington, North-Carolin, Brigadier-General Thomas Clark of the late continental army.—It is but justice to the memory of this Patriot to say, he possessed in an eminent degree every qualification that characterizes the great and the good citizen; as a soldier he was brave, noble, generous and polite; as a friend he was sincere, obliging and immutable. The distinguished part this officer acted in the late war, will make his remembrance grateful to every *American.*

"Died, on the 30th day of December, 1792, in the town of Brookfield, (Mass.) Sarah Noble, in the 102d year of her age. She was descended from the family of Drake, in East-Chester, state of New-York.

"Until the space of three years before her decease, she attended to domestic concerns with great judgment, and her conversation was entertaining and improving. She even retained her reason to the hour of her departure. The integrity of her character, during life, had been such, as met and received that kind treatment from her connections, which served to alleviate the infirmities of old age.

"She remembered the time when the first sermon was delivered in East-Chester, by an Episcopal clergyman; who is supposed to have been the first missionary of that order in the state of New-York. She was able to recollect when knives and forks were first used in the city of New-York. She was the first person who brought tea-cups, tea, and potatoes into the town of New-Milford. She remembered the rise and progress of those wars, in which a great part of Europe was involved, under the reign of Queen Anne."

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, on the 18th inst. the following new members were duly elected:—

Mr. Coupigny, of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Cape-Francois.

Mr. Valentin, of do.

John Adams, L.L.D. Vice-President of the United States.

Dr. David Nassy, of Philadelphia.

Dr. George Logan, Philadelphia county.

John W. Kittera, of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,

Jonathan Williams, jun. Sec.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE, IN BOSTON.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by Citizen Lathrop, Citizen Jonathan Wild, to Citess Mary, daughter to Citizen Samuel Ridgway. *Boston Gaz.*

PARIS, November 1.

The Parisians are now all confidence in the success of the new system:—thus writes a popular Journalist:

"The old French monarchy was a vessel that leaked at every seam—at length, to complete its catastrophe, it has taken fire and burnt down to the water's edge, while all who adhered to the wreck have perished. It now remains to construct a ship, that may resist every attack of the elements. The political horizon is cleared of the clouds which have hitherto darkened it—the sun of liberty has purified it—conspiracy is annihilated. In a short space of time—in a month—we shall have all the materials in readiness requisite for the construction of that august monument, which is to replace the Gothic edifice of Feudality. A new declaration of rights should be presented to the Convention, and then let them forget all their private quarrels, and employ themselves solely on the business they were called upon by their constituents to transact." With all our hearts we agree with this writer; but will faction thus expire before the wish or patriotism?

Extract from the Leyden Gazette, to November 2d.

1. The sudden change of affairs, with regard to the combined invaders of France, it to many a perfect mystery. How is it to be accounted for, say they, that after such a successful progress the Duke of Brunswick suddenly halted in his career, between *St. Menehould* and *Chalons*—and how was it possible, that after such a variety of movements, no one of which materially injured his plans, he should all at once abandon the cause he had undertaken, and make an inglorious retreat, worse in its consequences to him than the absolute loss of a battle? We need no longer wonder, however, at this event when we consider that the forest of Argonne is the *Thermopylæ* of France; and that their new republic is chiefly indebted to the discernment of General Kellerman in timely possessing this invincible post. This, and his sustaining with so much firmness the cannonade of the 20th of September, compleatly deranged all the plans of the Duke of Brunswick.

2. As to the army of the French Emigrants, it is broken up and dismissed. These wretched men have received a letter of license from Marshal Broglio, by which they are permitted to go whereever they see fit, with an exception, however, *to rejoin the main army at the earliest requisition*: a clause that seems to have been added merely to aggravate despair. In fact, in this permit, neither their names nor places of abode are mentioned; but they are advised to recommend themselves in the best manner they can to such powers as shall be disposed to receive them. They are, indeed, real objects of pity, and especially those among them who quitted their country and property from disinterested motives. Great numbers have determined to return into France at all events; and are daily selling, for almost nothing, their coaches, horses, &c. &c. Such of these miserable people as are absolutely without means, and know not where to go, are to be quartered at Malmedy.

3. The recent events of this campaign have wholly disappointed the projected plan of holding a pacific Congress at Luxembourg; at least, there is no probability of such an event taking place this year. The French, in the career of their success, seem determined to carry the most unqualified liberty through Europe, and, extravagant as it may seem, talk of nothing but exterminating tyrants from every corner of the civilized world.

4. Much has been said of Spain joining the belligerent league against France. It is true they are putting their frontier into a state of defence, but that is all, and merely meant by way of precaution, and not of offensive warfare. The rejection of royal government in France has occasioned a prodigious shock in the minds of the Spaniards, but the prime minister seems fully convinced that war with France cannot be otherwise than ruinous to Spain; there is, therefore, every reason to think that he will persist in his pacific system, notwithstanding remonstrances from every part of the kingdom, urging to a contrary measure. Add to this, that the influence of the clergy is in a declining way in Spain, who in any other age than the present might have influenced the crown in the support of despotism.

5. The English seem not to have viewed with a complaisant eye the French maritime expedition to the Mediterranean. Letters from *Antibes* mention, that admiral Truguet has taken a large English ship going into Nice with a load of Muskets, and other military stores. She was conducted to a safe port.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		19/9
3 per Cents,	11/6	11/9
Deferred,	12/	12/2
Full shares Bank U. S.	31	per cent. prem

FOR SALE,
By the Subſcriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,
BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate uſe, in pipes & quarter caſks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter caſks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. *ep2m*

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED
FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,
THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up ſtairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this houſe, beſides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other Houſe is 27 feet upon Walnut-ſtreet, and 52 feet upon 4th ſtreet; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and ſeven compleat bed-chambers; beſides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houſes; the largeſt houſe has alſo a houſe-keeper's room. It is intended there ſhall be a communication from both of theſe houſes to a neighbouring ice-houſe, ſufficiently large to ſupply 3 houſes. Within 50 yards of theſe houſes, there will be compleat ſtables and coach houſes, for both houſes; they will be finiſhed in the moſt compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the ſummer.

On paying half the money down (if ſold) the other half may be paid by inſtalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity on the premiſes.

For terms of ſale or leaſe, apply to the Subſcriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds ſixteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, per annum.

Alſo, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half buſhels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. *ep2m*

BY the Commiſſioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Waſhington, for the reception of Congreſs and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

The ſole deſign of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular deſire of the Commiſſioners that theſe may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as poſſible—how far their endeavors may be anſwered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonſtrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; of Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to ſtore ſeveral hundred barrels.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobſon,

Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
COMPREHENDING

THE Hiſtory, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Lateſt Diſcoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the moſt important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Deſcription of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General Hiſtory, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the moſt Eminent Perſons in every Nation, from the earlieſt ages down to the preſent times. Compiled from the writings of the beſt authors, in ſeveral Languages; the moſt approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Tranſactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned ſocieties, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent profeſſors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furniſhed by an extenſive Correſpondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a deſcription of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philoſophy, Syſtem of Farriery, Feudal ſyſtem, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Foſſils, hiſtory of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glaſs, &c. with a variety of articles in natural hiſtory, biography and miſcellanies. Illuſtrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Thoſe who wiſh to become poſſeſſors of this valuable work will pleaſe to be early in their applications, as the ſubſcription is nearly cloſed.

Jan. 23.

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Truſtees of the Univerſity of North-Carolina, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from ſuch gentlemen as may intend to undertake the inſtruction of youth in that inſtitution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wiſh that ſuch gentlemen ſhould ſignify their inclination to the ſubſcribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the ſtudents, on the firſt eſtabliſhment, are—The ſtudy of Languages, particularly the Engliſh—Hiſtory, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philoſophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen converſant in theſe branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handſome encouragement by the Board. The exerciſes of the inſtitution will commence as early as poſſible after the completion of the buildings of the Univerſity, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES.

D25 ep2m

Inſurance Company.

AT a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Inſurance Company of North-America, on Wedneſday the 16th inſtant,

It was Reſolved,

THAT the Inſtalments which, according to the Conſtitution, will become due on the ſecond Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder ſo paying ſuch inſtalment, or inſtalments, ſhall receive a proportionate ſhare of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating ſuch ſhare from the firſt day of the month ſucceeding ſuch payments reſpectively. Extract from the Minutes,

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Caſhier be authoriſed to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat ſhares, ſuch Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the ſame, to iſſue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of ſuch proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of compleat ſhares in the capital ſtock of the Bank, the Certificates of the ſhares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be iſſued in the name of the transferee or purchaſer.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future iſſued, be for one or more ſhares, as the proprietor may requeſt; and the new Certificate or Certificates ſhall be of correſpondent numbers with thoſe in lieu of which they are iſſued.

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

ep3w

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 7, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the 17th inſtant, to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives duly authorized, the following ſums, being the Dividend declared for the laſt ſix months, viz.

For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of July, Sixteen Dollars.
For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of Auguſt, Fifteen Dollars, 33 Cents.
For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of September, Fourteen Dollars, 67 Cents.
For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of October, Fourteen Dollars.
For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of November, Thirteen Dollars, 33 Cents.
For each ſhare bearing dividend from the 1ſt of December, Twelve Dollars, 67 Cents.
For each three-quarter ſhare, Twelve Dollars.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

3w

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful ſituation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a proſpect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be ſold, with the improvements, which are, a two-ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed, a kitchen, office, brick ſmoke-houſe and dairy, two-ſtory framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-houſe, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other neceſſary improvements; the whole of the land encloſed with poſts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of graſs. Its contiguity to thoſe three towns muſt render it an object worthy the attention of any perſon who wiſhes to inveſt money in a property that muſt enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increaſe of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central ſituation to each place. The Potowmack at this ſpot has a fine deep ſhore and harbour, capable of receiving veſſels of any burden. It may not be improper to obſerve, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Waſhington and the Maryland ſhores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Alſo to ſell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupply the above in wood and timber. The title may be ſeen to the above property, which is indiſputable, and terms known by application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. *ep2m*

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50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th inſtant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet ſix or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and ſhows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen ſhirt, a ſhort white kerſey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breaſt, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kerſey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes with ſtrings in them, and a coarſe hat; all the above clothes are almoſt new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Croſs Roads, deceaſed, and has for ſeveral years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Meſſrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which buſineſs he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from ſaid Croſs-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until Auguſt laſt. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if ſecured in any goal, ſo that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his eſcape, unleſs particularly ſecured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.

Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

Federal City.

THE Subſcriber will convey forever, by good and ſufficient deed, Thirty Lots in the City of Waſhington, ſituated on South Capitol Street, to any man or company of men—provided they will agree to erect thereon good and ſufficient brick houſes, within three years from the date hereof.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.

City of Waſhington, Dec. 31, 1792. 6t

THE Officers of the late New-Jerſey line are requeſted to meet at the houſe of JAMES DRAKE, in New-Brunſwick, on Thurſday the ſeventh day of February next, at the hour of Ten in the morning, to take into conſideration the application of different lines of the late army, now before the Congreſs of the United States.

JOHN CUMMING,
JONATHAN RHEA.

January 16th, 1793.

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200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boſton, a very ſmall TRUNK, covered with ſeal-ſkin of a reddiſh colour, with white ſpots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Iſland; with other papers, which can only be ſerviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they iſſued. Any perſon producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boſton, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Meſſrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boſton, Nov. 28. eptf.

BOWEN'S EXHIBITIONS OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-ſtreet

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full ſtature—among which are Likeneſſes of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and ſeveral beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, conſiſting of twelve female Figures, making their obſervations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Reſpectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography
IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as ſoon as a ſufficient number of them are finiſhed, to ſecure a regular ſupply during the publication, which will probably be *early next Spring*, the work will be put to preſs

He returns his acknowledgments to the very reſpectable number of Subſcribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He aſſures them and the public in general, that no pains or expenſe ſhall be ſpared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. IT ſhall be publiſhed in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three ſheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter preſs, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the courſe of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the ſame ſize as thoſe in the European editions, viz. moſt of them ſheet maps on poſt paper.

☞ *Beſides the maps in the Britiſh editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

☞ *No advance required.*

IV. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the three firſt numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and ſhall have their money repaid.

V. The ſubſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subſcriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publiſher; in New-York, by all the bookſellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boſton, by Meſſ. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. Weſt; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleſton, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by ſundry other perſons throughout the United States. (12wtf)

PLANS
OF THE
City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.